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NOTABILITIES

OF



1877.

BY DAVID EDWARDS.

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PETER A. GROSS

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NOTABILITIES OF TORONTO

IN 1877.

BY DAVID EDWARDS.

THE FOLLOWING BIOGRAPHIES ARE PUBLISHED TO INDICATE THE
STYLE, ETC., OF FORTY-TWO OTHERS, WHICH ARE IN
COURSE OF PREPARATION :

TO BE ISSUED IN EIGHT NUMBERS.

A photographic portrait by Messrs. Hunter & Co., will accompany each biography.

REV. JOHN McCaul, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR MACDONALD.
THE HON. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C.
THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C.

MR. J. W. CARTER.
MR. JOHN C. FORBES.
MR. ROBERT MALCOLM.
MRS. JENNY K. TROUT, M.D.

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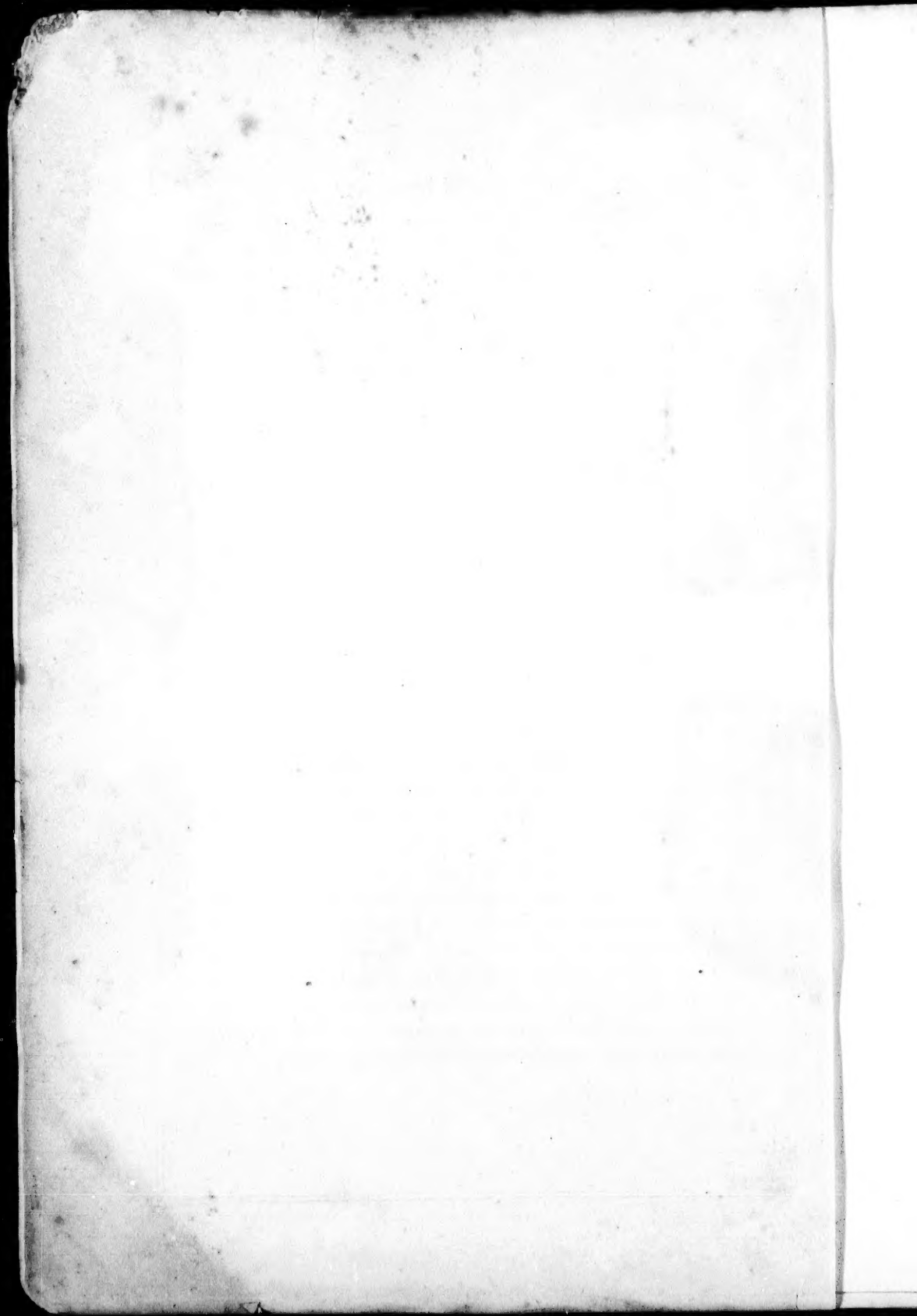
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NOTABILITIES OF TORONTO.

By DAVID EDWARDS.



WITHIN the compass of the Queen City of the West, there resides a galaxy of men who have contributed not a little to make the Canadian Dominion what it is. In so far as "all the world's a stage," and "the men and women merely players," it will be well if some of us who occupy the pit, or gallery, derive instruction from the many-sided view of life which such a stage presents. In contemplating the achievements of industry or ambition we may possibly arrive at a conclusion as to how far the attainment is worth the labour it involved, and as to whether contentment in an ordinary sphere does or does not afford greater enjoyment than does some remote position to which distance lends enchantment. Time will not, by these means, be squandered over foolish tales of fiction, but it is to be hoped some satisfaction may be derived from the perusal of narratives of others' experience which may serve as a guide or possibly as a beacon to ourselves. Although it be true that no experience is equivalent to that which is bought, the wisdom of buying in a cheap market is proverbial. Whether therefore we regard the attainments, the aspirations, the caprices, or the mistakes of our neighbours, we shall probably discover therein something to emulate, if not to avoid.



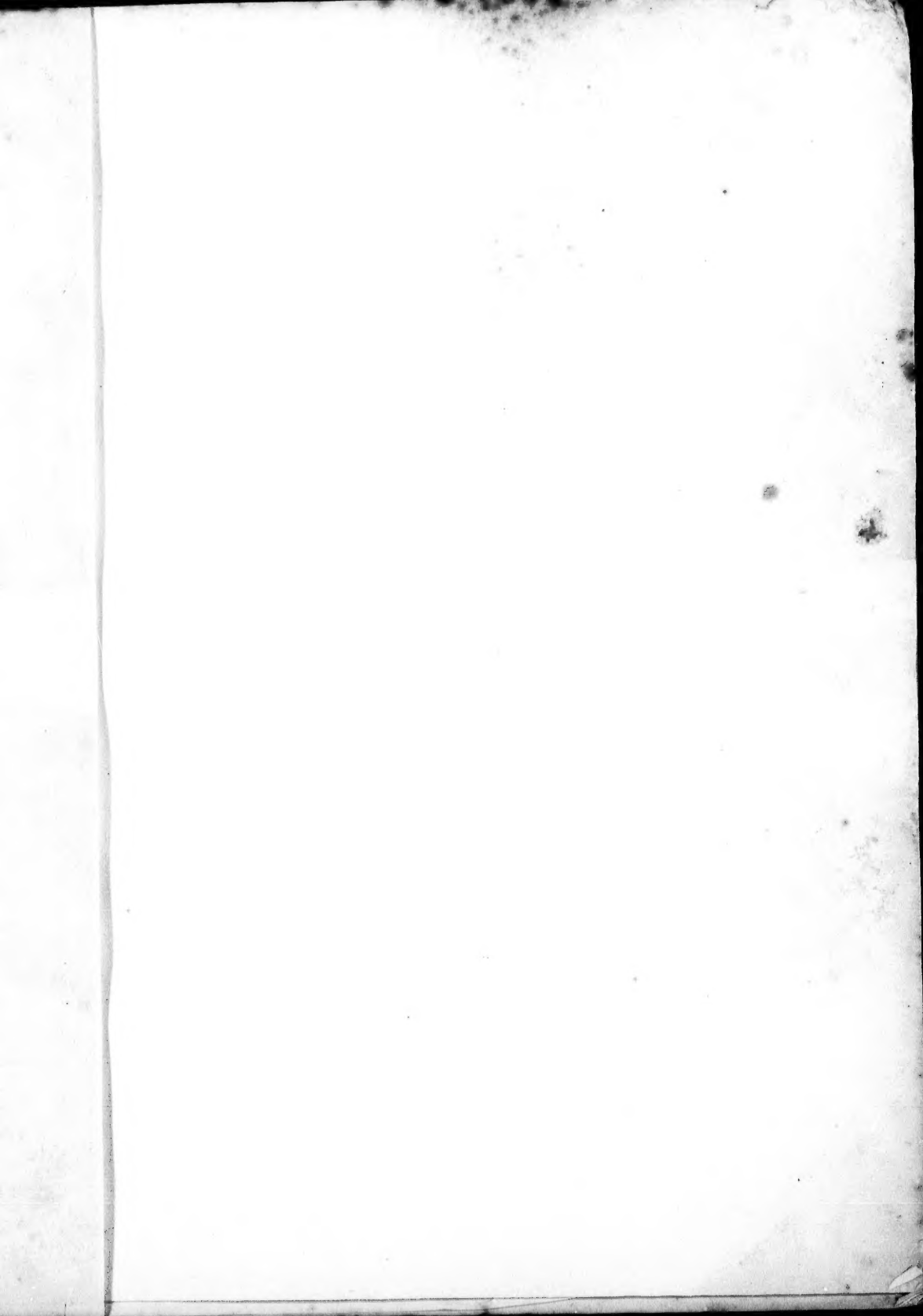


PLATE I



Photo, by Hunter & Co. Toronto. Ont,

REV. JOHN M^CCAUL L.L.D. M.R.I.A.

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THE REV. JOHN M^CCAUL, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

IN the social sphere, as in the realm of nature, the silent forces are the most potential; the stars in their courses revolve without noise; it is the little rills that toss and foam, while deep waters flow silently. Stump orators, religious and secular, may do the work of irrigation, but it is from the depths of comparative seclusion that the issues of mental toil are supplied; hence the fountains of thought are wont to flow at one time from a college, or a book, at another (as is illustrated by our Sunday Schools) from a shoemaker's stool, and the only philosophy, truly so styled, comes straight from the bench of a carpenter. Such sentiments as the foregoing have been suggested by the undertaking to write a brief notice of the career of the President of University College.

Dr. McCaul was born in Dublin in the early part of the present century, and educated at Trinity College in that city; he obtained the highest honours in his class, and ultimately became classical tutor and examiner there. In November, 1838 he was appointed, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Principal of Upper Canada College, and entered on his duties in the following year. In 1842 he became vice-president and professor of classics, logic, rhetoric, and *belles-lettres* in (what was then styled) King's College; in 1853 he was appointed President of University College and also Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1863 he was elected President of the Canadian Institute.

Dr. McCaul is the author of many valuable works on the Classics; he has also written on the subject of Britanno-Roman

NOTABILITIES OF TORONTO.

Inscriptions, and notwithstanding the onerous character of his collegiate duties, he has been a steady contributor, through many successive years, to the *Canadian Journal*. Dr. McCaul edited, for a time, a literary annual styled the *Maple Leaf*; he has also composed several anthems, and other pieces of vocal music. For many years he was president of the Philharmonic Society of Toronto, and he has always been as ardent a promoter of every kind of rational recreation, as of diligent study. His uniform kindness and courtesy, have won him an abiding place in the esteem of those who for some forty years have been brought into personal contact with him.



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LIEUT GOVERNOR MACDONALD.



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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MACDONALD.

BY the British America Act of 1867, the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces of the Dominion is vested in the Governor-General, who delegates to them the exercise of such functions as he may determine. The tenure of office of the Lieutenant-Governors is subject to the decision of the Governor-General. The present holder of the office of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald, is a son of the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald, a Highland Scotchman from Invernesshire, who settled in Glengarry in 1786; he is a younger brother of the late John Sandfield Macdonald. The Hon. D. A. Macdonald succeeded his brother, the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, in the representation of the county of Glengarry, on the latter resigning that seat in favour of the representation of Cornwall, in 1857. The present Lieutenant-Governor retained the seat for Glengarry up to the time of his voluntary retirement in 1875. The Hon. D. A. Macdonald was born at St. Raphael's, Glengarry, in 1817; he received his education at a collegiate institution near his birth-place, over which the late Right Rev. Alexander Macdonnell, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, presided. During the greater part of his life he has followed mercantile pursuits, and at one time was a successful railway and canal contractor. For some time he has held the position of President of the Montreal and Ottawa City Junction Railway, and he is one of the Directors of the Ontario Bank. He retired from business in 1870, and has subsequently devoted much time to public affairs. So long ago as 1859, two years after Mr. Macdonald's entrance into parliament, his merits were recognized by his being elected Vice-President of the great Reform Convention which assembled in

Toronto in that year. The Treasurership of Ontario was offered him in 1871. On the formation of Mr. McKenzie's government in November, 1873, he accepted the Postmaster-Generalship, in which he continued until his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor in May, 1875; during his brief tenure of office he effected the following valuable reforms: The establishment of direct mail communication with the continent of Europe, a considerable reduction in postal rates across the Atlantic, free postal delivery in the principal cities of the Dominion, universal prepayment of postage on letters and newspapers, the reduction of postage by fifty per centum between the Dominion and the United States, and the extension of reciprocity to the Money-order Departments. Mr. Macdonald has long taken an active interest in the military affairs of the Province; for many years he held the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Glengarry Reserve Militia—a position reflecting no small honor on the holder, in view of the martial spirit which still animates the inhabitants of the region wherein the battle of Chrysler's farm was won. The success which attended the effort to procure a pension fund for the veterans of 1812-15, was in a great measure due to his exertions. During Mr. Macdonald's protracted public career, he has been so fortunate as to retain the esteem of opponents as well as of friends; his appointment therefore to his present office was hailed with a satisfaction which the lapse of time is unlikely to abate.

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Photo. by Hunter & Co. Toronto, Ont.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT. Q.C.

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THE HON. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C.

HOWEVER little it may concern any one to know where Mr. Mowat first "muled and puked," inexorable custom demands, and one must needs comply. Mr. Mowat first drew breath at Kingston, in the year 1820. His father, the late Mr. John Mowat, was a native of Caithness-shire, Scotland, and a veteran who fought under Wellington in the Peninsular war. In common with many other retired officers, Mr. Mowat sought a home in Canada, after the battle of Waterloo had, for a time, secured the peace of Europe. As a British officer, Mr. Mowat was, of course, intensely loyal, and his sympathies were consequently enlisted on the conservative side of Canadian politics. It is therefore the more worthy of note, that the sympathies of Mr. *Oliver* Mowat should have been so far *Cromwellian* as to have been extended to 'a party which at the time was feeble and despised; he had only attained his seventeenth year, when the discontent of 1837, culminated in the disastrous rebellion; his sole relation to that event consisted in his doing duty, for a short period, as a volunteer; but although ready to assist in suppressing an incipient revolution, and loyal to the Crown and to Imperial connection, he sympathised with the cause of the people, as opposed by the "family compact." When, therefore, after the lapse of twenty years, Mr. Mowat elected to enter public life, the party of Reform found in him a gentleman well qualified to discharge the multifarious duties his position has imposed upon him. Mr. M.'s study of the law commenced in the office of Mr. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald. Sir John, who was five years his pupil's senior, had just attained his majority, and had been called to the bar, when this four year's connection between the two commenced. In 1861 Mr. Mowat attempted to dislodge Sir John

from the seat he had held for seventeen years, as member of parliament for Kingston, but this attempt was frustrated by the vote of the Roman Catholics being secured by Sir John. Mr. M. was called to the bar in 1842 and commenced practice in that year, first in Kingston, and shortly afterwards in Toronto, where he has subsequently remained.

He entered into partnership with the late Chancellor Vankoughnet, and with the late Mr. Justice Burns, the latter of whom, at the time, was a County Court Judge. Mr. M. rapidly rose to a position of eminence at the Chancery Bar, and in 1856 his professional attainments secured for him, from a government of which Sir John A. Macdonald was Attorney-General for Upper Canada, an appointment as commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Canada and Upper Canada respectively. Of this commission he continued a member till 1859. At the general election of 1857, Mr. Mowat became the representative of South Ontario, in the Canadian House of Assembly; his opponent at the time was Mr. Joseph C. Morrison, at present one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Mowat's majority was nearly 800, and though he was opposed in the same riding on several subsequent occasions, his majorities have never fallen below 500. When, in 1858, the Macdonald-Cartier government fell, on the seat of government question, although Mr. M. had been but one year in parliament, he was chosen a member of the Brown-Dorion cabinet, and accepted the office of Provincial Secretary; during the next four years he was in opposition, owing to the resignation of his colleagues and himself, on the Governor's refusal to grant a dissolution. From May, 1863, to March, 1864, Mr. Mowat is again found in office, in connection with the cabinet constructed on the ruins of that of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald; during that period he discharged the functions of Postmaster-General. He effected many useful reforms when holding that office, the most important of which consisted in reducing the amount paid for

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ocean postal service by nearly one-half. The great question of the federal Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and that of the confederation of the maritime provinces of British America engrossed the attention of the inhabitants of the respective provinces at this time; it fell to the lot of Mr. Mowat to be present at the conference which was held at Quebec, whereat a draught constitution for the Dominion was agreed to.

The death of Vice-Chancellor Esten created a vacancy on the Chancery Bench, which Mr. Mowat proceeded to occupy; Mr. M. discharged the functions of Vice-Chancellor from November, 1864, to October, 1872. On the relinquishment of the premiership of Ontario by Mr. Blake, the Lieutenant-Governor requested Mr. Mowat to form a cabinet. Mr. M. selected Messrs. Crooks, McKellar, Pardee, and Scott, for the respective offices of Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Provincial Secretary, and himself retained the office of Attorney-General. The first great legislative work undertaken by Mr. Mowat, in the capacity of premier, was the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund question. The obstacles to a solution of the problem were many and great, but by the exercise of tact and skill, they have been effectually overcome; another question of equal difficulty was, that of the settlement of the dispute respecting the provincial boundaries; the simple plan of arbitration has happily succeeded in effecting a solution of that problem also. Among the more important measures which have been placed upon the statute book, under the auspices of the present premier, are the law relating to marriage, a measure intended to secure the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, a systematic scheme for granting government aid to public charities, and a general Incorporation Act, which has precluded much of the private legislation which has been wont to engross the time of the Assembly. The difficult question of railway aid has been at least temporarily settled, a new license law has been

adopted which has effected an entire change in the mode of issuing licenses; the school law has been consolidated, and the department of education deprived of its irresponsible character; an important change has also been secured in the constitution of the provincial university, in virtue of which the graduates now possess a share in its management; the use of the ballot has been introduced into political and municipal elections, and has been rendered compulsory in cases of voting on municipal by-laws which authorize public expenditure; an income franchise has been adopted, together with an improved method of preparing and checking voters lists; the law respecting bribery at political elections has been made more stringent and more equitable, and the Controverted Elections Act has been modified in the light of the experience of its working, afforded by the last general election, and by the subsequent trials in the election courts. The consolidation of the statutes of Ontario has been for some time in progress, under the supervision of the premier, and by his Administration of Justice Act, he has, in a simple and ingenious manner, not only corrected a host of evils, but has prepared the way for a complete fusion of the courts, by removing the barriers which have so long separated them from each other. When Mr. Mowat accepted office, the amount of unfinished business on the various assize circuits was rapidly increasing, and there was a growing accumulation of arrears in some of the superior courts; at that time, only the common law judges, six in number, could preside at *nisi prius*, or try elections; a remedy for such a condition of affairs was provided by the Judicial Administration Act, which organized the Court of Error and Appeal with four judges, and guarded against a plethora in any of the Courts, by allowing Common Law judges to sit in Chancery, and Equity judges to preside in the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas. It would be superfluous to expatiate on the importance of a measure so fraught with utility as that in question; it may therefore suffice

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to indicate that in a short time, little will remain to be accomplished, in the way of fusing the courts, except the change of their nomenclature. The interest taken by Mr. Mowat in social questions is well known, and is attested by his participating, from time to time, in efforts for their promotion.



THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C.



T is rather the exception than the rule that a man of superior ability is succeeded by a son no less distinguished than himself.

The subject of the present notice, it is all but superfluous to observe, constitutes a signal exception to such a rule. Wisdom and goodness were combined in his early training, and the result is one of which the Dominion has reason to be proud.

The late Chancellor Blake evinced his wisdom by educating his sons so far as was practicable, at home; hence we find him hearing his sons' Latin lessons in his dressing-room, and devoting his Sunday evenings to their recital of portions of the Psalms, and the Book of Isaiah, and to Milton, Young, and other sacred poetry. Two masters were engaged to supplement these parental teachings, and ultimately Mr. E. Blake and his brother entered the Upper Canada College, and graduated at University College. The home training of the boys told so effectually at the former of these, that the Principal once remarked "The Blakes are the only boys who know what reading is." The stimulus afforded by the Governor General's prize, resulted in Mr. Edward Blake securing the coveted distinction. At University College, Mr. E. B. became silver medallist in Classics, and took the degree of M.A., in 1858.

Among the many advantages of his youth, a trip to Europe, at the age of fifteen, in company with his father, must not be omitted. It fell to his lot to visit Paris at that time of trouble which culminated in the flight of Louis Philippe.

Mr. Blake was called to the Bar in the Michaelmas term of 1856. He was for some time Lecturer and Examiner in Equity

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for the Law Society of Upper Canada, became Queen's Counsel in 1864, and a Barrister of the Law Society of Ontario, in 1871. At the Bar, Mr. Blake's rise was very rapid, so that in a few years he became the acknowledged leader in the Equity Courts. He first entered Parliament in 1867, having been invited to become a candidate for election to the House of Commons, by West Durham; and for the Ontario Legislature, by South Bruce. Mr. Blake is one of the extremely few who has never sought such positions, and when offices of the highest honor have been thrust upon him, has declined to accept the emolument attached to them. On the occasion above mentioned, Mr. Blake was extremely reluctant to enter Parliament, and only consented to take his seat in consideration for the necessities of the Reform party.

On the assembling of the first Ontarian Legislature, Mr. McKellar was the chosen leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Blake found himself in the anomalous position of playing second fiddle to that gentleman. As the retention of a false position could scarcely be more agreeable to Mr. McKellar than to other members of the House, he, after the lapse of two years, besought Mr. Blake to assume the Leadership of their party. That Mr. B. was unrivalled in legal knowledge, in a capacity for discussing constitutional questions, and in debating power, was speedily recognized by the Assembly. In the face of heavy odds, and the recreancy of many who had been elected on the strength of their professed attachment to Reform principles, a body of some twenty-five members were kept together, and were enabled to influence the course of legislation. The tactics of this minority found expression in framing successive resolutions, which, when entered in the journals of the House, constituted a distinct issue between the contending parties, whereby to test the judgment of the country.

On the meeting of the Legislature subsequent to the election of 1871, Mr. Blake took steps to test the opinion of the House, by moving an amendment to the address, in reply to the speech from

the throne. The purport of this amendment was to deprecate the practice of the Assembly, of derogating to the Executive the disposition of the Railway Aid Fund, and to advocate the submission of proposals relating to the disbursement of any such fund to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. This amendment sealed the fate of the ministry, and before two days had elapsed, the reins of power had practically fallen into the hands of the Opposition, and by the 20th of December, Mr. Blake was duly installed as Premier of Ontario. This usually coveted distinction was one of those which Mr. Blake accepted under constraint; and in order that he might not be burdened with Departmental duties, (in addition to those entailed by an extensive private practice,) he became President of the Council, without stipend. Under Mr. Blake's auspices the constitutional authority of the Legislature over the expenditure of public money, was restored; the independence of Parliament was further secured; the Election Law was improved; Immigration was encouraged (probably more than it was required); Dual representation was abolished; settlers on public lands having claims to relief, were assisted; and Railway enterprise was further aided.

Mr. Blake's career as premier was cut short through failing health, and in the summer of 1872 he embarked for Europe. In October of that year, he resigned his office, as (owing to his being a Member of the House of Commons,) he was compelled to do, under the *Costigan Act*, in order to be re-elected to the Dominion Parliament. That the influence of Mr. Blake's character and attainments in the Provincial House tended to invest the proceedings of the Legislature with dignity and importance in the eyes of the people, cannot be doubted; and whether such a man as Mr. B. appeared in a Local House, or at the seat of government, he could not but figure in the van. The power with which he grappled with successive questions as they were presented for consideration, was therefore recognized at Ottawa, no less than in Toronto.

Among Mr. Blake's speeches, that on the Treaty of Washington in 1872, and on the Pacific Scandal, in 1873, were masterpieces of logic and eloquence. Neither is he less effective in reply, as is evident from the speech which followed Sir John A. Macdonald's four hours defence of his policy in regard to Reil and his confederates in Manitoba.

On the fall of the Macdonald Administration in 1873, Mr. Blake was, of necessity, invited to enter the Cabinet. On this occasion, as on a former one, it was only on the importunity of friends, that Mr. B. was induced even partially to accede to their request. He consented at last, on condition that the arrangement should be regarded as temporary; and that he should act as a Privy Councillor, without salary, or Departmental office. In this capacity, Mr. Blake rendered invaluable assistance to his colleagues, up to the time of his resignation of his position, in February, 1874.

It is not surprising that South Bruce should delight to honor itself, as it has done, again and again, by electing Mr. Blake to represent the constituency in Parliament, and as it did by acclamation in 1875, when Mr. B. re-entered the Cabinet, in the capacity of Minister of Justice.

To eulogise a gentleman, whose name and character are revered by every household in the Dominion, would be superfluous. To express an earnest desire that his valuable life may long be spared, and his principles of action imitated, is more in accordance with the disposition of the writer of the present brief sketch of his career.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM CARTER.



PHILANTHROPIST, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, need not necessarily have a rugged time of it; but if he be ushered into the world not merely without the spoon, but with a scant supply of food for his journey, his generous disposition may prove to be inconvenient. Without pretending that the latter hypothesis is literally applicable to Mr. Carter, there can be no doubt that had the same amount of ability, diligence, and energy been concentrated on the pursuit of personal aims, he might have occupied a different position among his neighbours to that which he holds at the present time; it is not often one is called on to prescribe for that *enlargement of the heart* which leads a man to sacrifice himself for others' welfare, but in the present instance, there appears to be some need of uttering a caution. Mr. Carter hails from an isle wherein generosity is no stranger, and his career has been such as it is no slight pleasure to record; at the age of fifteen he found himself placed on a list of candidates for apprenticeship, which circumstance was itself a reward of good conduct at school; with perhaps too little consideration, he undertook to acquire a knowledge of the art of house painting, and underwent a considerable amount of suffering in consequence; he was at one time an active participant in the proceedings of the Wesleyan body, but he ultimately concluded that the social condition of the wage-earning classes in England presented a more decided "call" upon his energies; this conclusion was apparently justified, as an advance in the painters' wages speedily followed the efforts initiated by Mr. Carter with that view. In such a case, it generally happens that the pioneer of

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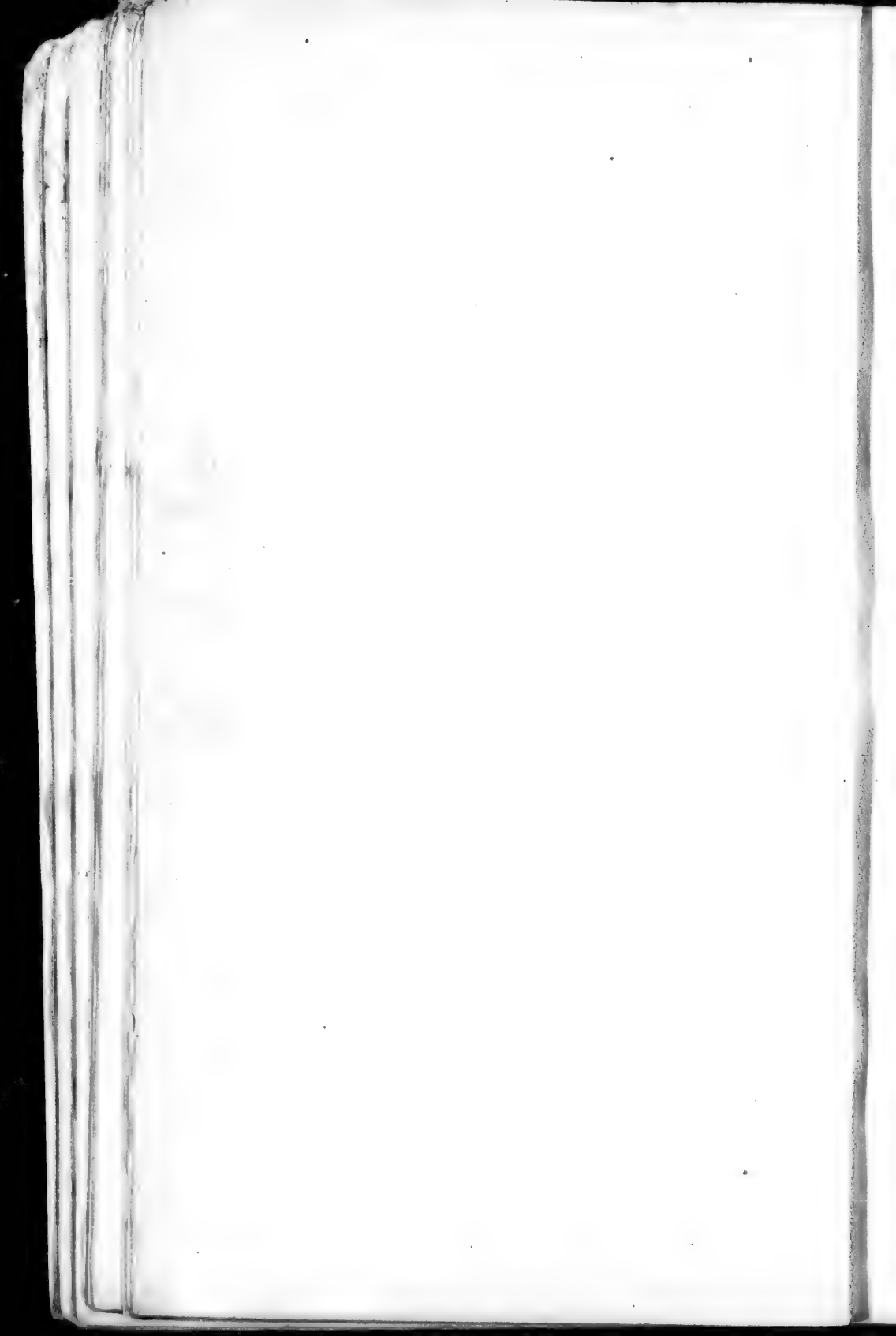
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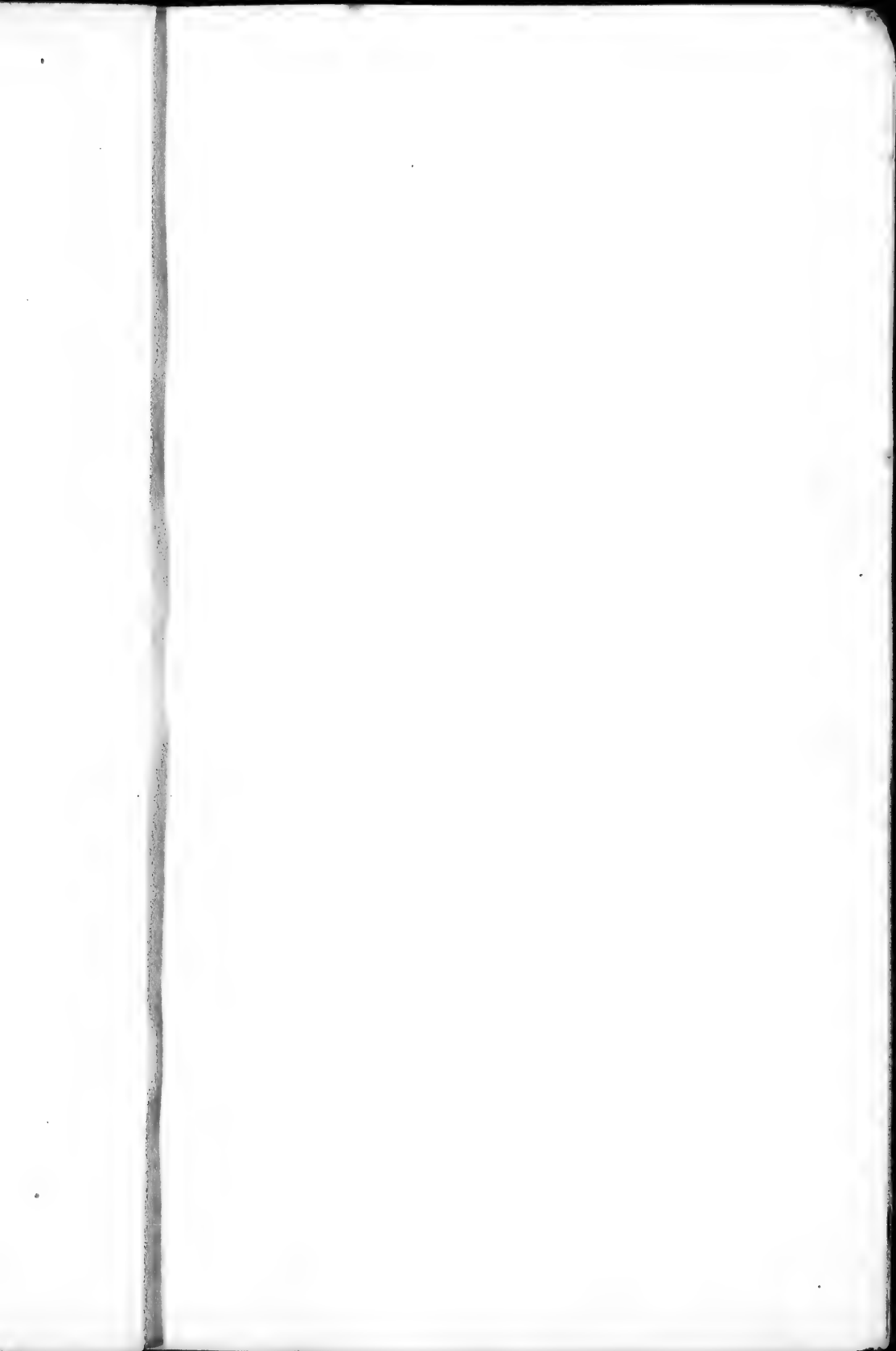
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MR J. W. CARTER.





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The movement is the victim, and Mr. C. was not long in discovering that the tie between his employer and himself, which a novice might suppose to be the closer from the circumstance of their belonging to the same religious community, was dissolved like a charm, in view of advancing wages; after the lapse of a twelvemonth, Mr. C. had arrived at the conclusion that a half-holiday on a Saturday would be a great boon for the class which, except in view of such an arrangement had no prospect but that of an unbroken round of toil; a request to this end was refused, and a strike of three weeks' duration was the result. The opinions of the generality of men, with regard to such questions as the foregoing, are for the most part, dictated by their supposed interest; the province of the writer of a biographical notice is to record the performance of arduous undertakings, conducted with the best intent. It may be well however to observe that inasmuch as two parties (capitalists and workmen) are engaged in all production, two interests, which should be united, are involved therein; if undue selfishness be manifested on the part of either party, it is certain to produce a similar spirit in the other; no commonwealth can flourish long wherein either of the two parties maintains an unbridled ascendancy over the other; the problem which all concerned have to solve is, how to work together amicably, and therefore prosperously. Mr. Carter has devoted his life to the solution of this problem, not as a theorist, but after a fashion so essentially practical, as to have entailed upon him repeated personal sacrifices; men who habitually lavish their praise on combatants who wage war, on the calculation that they can afford to sacrifice 10,000 men, better than the foe can 5,000, are the very men to denounce such men as Mr. C. as one of "the dangerous classes." Mr. Gladstone recognizes such men as among "the silent forces" of a community, and their labour and merit are too great not to meet with recognition of some kind, in

other quarters. Mr. Carter has therefore been selected to represent wage-earners, in deputations to the Imperial Government, and to the Ontarian Government; his generous efforts on behalf of his own class have elicited from them several substantial expressions of their esteem, among which have been the presentation of a handsome writing desk, a watch, an illuminated address, and a purse of gold; the relation in which the editor of *The Beehive* stands towards Mr. C. will be gathered from the following inscription which figures in a bound volume of that periodical, "Presented to Mr. John William Carter, by the editor and proprietor of this journal, as a slight acknowledgement of that 'generous friendship,' which led Mr. C. to volunteer the advance of two dollars (intended for the first year's subscription) so soon as he heard of the editor's intention to attempt to establish the journal, and *that* at a time when the editor was not the possessor of many more than two cents."

Such is an *unvarnished*, and an intentionally incomplete account of a journeyman painter, who has advocated many beneficial projects for the special behoof of the weaker section of society, and who, that his lot may continue to be identified with theirs has, up to the present time, repeatedly declined to become an employer. As it cannot but be desirable that manual labor should be *directly*, and thus *effectually* represented in Parliament, it is the writer's opinion that "the dignity" thereof, and the rights appertaining thereto, would be upheld by Mr. Carter, in a manner alike honorable to himself, to the class he would especially represent, and to the empire which should enrol him amongst its legislators.

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Photo, by Hunter & Co, Toronto, Ont.

MR JOHN G. FORBES.



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JOHN C. FORBES, ARTIST.

IT is one of the privileges of an artist to select the point of view from which he will delineate his subject, and the majority of writers will probably maintain a similar privilege. The common-place occurrences of every-day life are insufficient to disclose the hidden depths of character. Such disclosures are reserved for great emergencies, great wrongs, or it may be, for great kindnesses. The foundering of a steamer in mid-ocean will elicit a calm in the breast of a few, which towering billows are powerless to disturb—a courage undismayed on the brink of a watery grave. In the midst of the shrieks and confusion which characterize such a scene, Mr. Forbes found his way to the hold of the *Hibernia*, and unlocked a trunk, wherein was a framed portrait of his mother; “You can’t take that,” cried the captain, “be thankful for your life;” the captain’s back once turned however, the mother’s portrait was cut from the frame, and the treasure consigned to his breast, to descend with himself to the bottom of the sea. Mr. F. also found time to indite four letters, in order that by distributing them among the captains of the boats, there might be a four-fold chance of some of them reaching his parents. One of the four, written at midnight, is subjoined:—

“Twelve o’clock.

“MY DEAR PARENTS :—

“The ship is fast sinking, and we shall soon have to take to the boats in a gale of wind. My hopes for life are very small. I feel myself prepared to meet my fate. From

“Your son,

“JOHN.

“I may be picked up by a ship bound for distant parts. Don’t give up hope.”

A sinking ship is hardly the sphere from which to expect dotted "i's" and punctuation, but both these desiderata are apparent in the manuscript of the above letter. When the passengers and crew had taken to the boats, and one craft after another had been capsized, hope was fast dying among the dwindling minority of the survivors, when a sail hove in sight, and the captain called for matches; all hands eagerly responded, but only to discover that their matches were saturated no less than themselves; one isolated group alone were found, unpenetrated by the briny waves, beneath the mother's portrait; a light was struck, a lantern waved, and a rocket to windward responded, quickly followed by a second, and a third; the *Star of Hope*, bound for Glasgow, bore up, and they who had been delirious from exhaustion and in the jaws of death, were wafted from a condition of despair to a renewed lease of life in the cabins of the *Star*. When, after the lapse of a fortnight, the rescued artist set foot on British soil, his last available cash was expended in telegraphing the announcement of his deliverance, to his parents in Toronto. It is to be expected that an artist who was fated to participate in a scene so tragical as that of the sinking of the *Hibernia*, should have the wreck photographed on his mind for the remainder of his life, and Mr. Forbes is so essential a devotee of the pencil, as to have regretted his inability to depict the scene while he was expecting at any minute to be engulfed by the billows. His family, his country and the world, however, have reason to rejoice that the contribution of a magnificent delineation of the wreck and its attendant horrors constitutes an abiding result of his rescue. A devotee is not by any means a calculator, hence Mr. Forbes is found beating about the Atlantic coast in quest of a lighthouse; His search was ultimately rewarded by his participating with the sea-gulls in such a bird's-eye view of the great deep as is to be obtained from the uppermost windows of Minot Ledge

Lighthouse, in Massachusetts's Bay. The circumstance of two previous lighthouses, on that rock, having been buried in the sea, was not encouraging, and it required an ardor of pursuit above the average, to have his course hewn through an iceberg, and himself hoisted by a rope from the vessel which conveyed him, to the entrance of his eyrie; here he remained for a month, wrapt in the study of the ocean wave, and possibly musing, from time to time, on the "pelican in the wilderness." As some years have elapsed since *an Act for the extirpation of wolves* was enrolled among the Statutes of Ontario, and a considerable proportion of the population are otherwise occupied than in effecting "clearings," it is to be hoped the representatives of the people may find it in their hearts to give substantial encouragement to a Canadian who, by the production of such a painting as "The Wreck of the Hibernia," has contributed not a little to the honour of the Dominion. It may be well to observe at this juncture, that subsequently to his own remarkable deliverance, Mr. Forbes (with the aid of his sister) had the satisfaction to rescue a man from drowning in the middle of Toronto Bay. Mr. F's artistic talent is evidently hereditary; his maternal grandfather was a fresco painter, and his mother has executed some creditable oil paintings; his father also has evinced some skill as a sculptor. It is the province of a mother to watch the words and ways of the precocious, hence Mrs. Forbes is found treasuring up a pencil sketch which was being drawn by the present artist, under the screen of his left hand, while an absent brother was the subject of anxious conversation; the sketch is said exactly to resemble one whose life was sacrificed in the American civil war; this sketch, executed at the age of sixteen, is the first indication of what was to follow; the second effort was from life; the subject, an old and dirty Irish labourer of his father; it is drawn at the back of another, which bears some resemblance to Shakespeare; Pat, who had

been leaning with his elbows on the table, appears to have suspected that he was being immortalized, and enquired what "Master John" was drawing, and on being shown *the Shakespearean head*, exclaimed : "Och, I didn't think I was so handsome as that !" Mr. Forbes' first portrait in oil, from life, is that of his devoted mother ; the likeness is excellent, the principal defect relates to the ingredients. Mr. F., in his earlier attempts, was glad to avail himself of pickings from among the daubs he found in the gallery at the Normal School, and painted a head of Beatrice Cenci, the executed ; the portrait of his father is regarded as his best. The world has often been indebted to the penetration of some generous patron of individual merit, for the artistic and literary gems which it possesses ; in the present instance, Mr. Forbes' pearls had well nigh been trampled under foot, had not the discrimination of the late Captain Dick rescued them from oblivion ; for two long years was Mr. F. toiling in the conscious possession of artistic talent, with few to encourage him, beyond that ardent lady who called him morning by morning, that he might make his way, pallet in hand, to the bay, to stereotype the hues of the sun as he ascended from the horizon. "The hum of men" was engrossed the while with the value of current exchanges ; happily for Torontonians art, Mr. Forbes' earlier productions, as displayed at the Provincial Exhibition, arrested the attention of the gentleman above named ; he possessed himself of that view of the bay which cost so many mornings' joyous labour, and became a steady patron of Mr. Forbes, so long as he lived. A slight acquaintance with Mr. F.'s works will suffice to indicate a considerable amount of originality in their designs ; he no sooner presented himself at South Kensington, and prepared his first drawing, than it was accepted at the Royal Academy ; two of his paintings, which had been ordered by a resident of Glasgow, were sent by that gentleman to the Royal

Scottish Academy, and on each of two occasions, when he sent his productions to the international exhibitions in Buffalo, he was awarded a first and second medal, respectively. The proprietors of *The Illustrated News* availed themselves of two vivid sketches of the foundering of the *Hibernia* from Mr. F.'s pencil, and more than one of his best oil paintings, "Love's Reverie," and "Beware," to wit, have so far commended themselves to popular favour, as to have become subjects for the engraver. It must suffice to observe, in conclusion, that the merit of certain paintings, which were suspended in the Privy Council Chamber at Ottawa, commended the artist's skill to the judgment of the Governor General, and His Excellency consequently commissioned Mr. Forbes to execute a portrait of his eldest daughter, Lady Helen Blackwood. Mr. F. has thus, with no further advantage than is involved by a two years' sojourn in Great Britain, and a residence of six months in New York, progressed so successfully in the art to which he has devoted his life, as to have received substantial encouragement from a *connoisseur*, whose acquaintance with art-treasures is by no means restricted to one hemisphere.



MR. ROBERT MALCOLM.

“ H E aristocracy” (as is expressed by the meaning of the word) is supposed to represent the best of a community; Mr. Malcolm is a transplanted member of the Caledonian aristocracy, but his claymore has given place to more useful instruments; he was born in the land of cakes, within three miles of the place wherein St. Patrick first drew breath; his father was one of these plucky pioneers, who, at the age of fifty, left his native land to settle in the bush; his father's property consisted mainly of his muscles and his five boys; the subject of the present notice was two years old at the time; his subsequent career illustrates the fact that whatever be the value of an ordinary education, that love of knowledge which characterizes the Caledonian race, will often do duty instead; the fact that Mr. M.'s earlier recollections carry him back to the days when the baying of wolves at night served as a sufficient hint to keep within doors, will indicate that schools were few and far between; his boyhood was spent in a period when, to bring a sleigh-load of wheat with oxen, from Scarborough to this city, (fifteen miles), involved an absence from the homestead of three days; the second of these days would be occupied in bartering the load of fifteen or sixteen bushels, at Gooderham's mill, for an order which the present venerable banker would write upon his grocer; sugar, tea, and factory cotton, were at that time treasures too rare to be exchanged for aught but gold. These were days when Indians in quest of food, were daily visitors at the shanty, when the leafy “lords of the forest” had scarce been felled ere the deer were browsing among the fallen branches, and when the elder

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Portrait by Mr. J. H. B. & Co. Ltd. London

MR ROBT MALCOLM.

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of the brothers Malcolm "tree'd a bear," but ten rods from the paternal roof.* Before quitting the scene of Mr. R. Malcolm's boyhood, it may be well to observe that the two hundred acres of wooded land, for which his father, in 1834, (the year of Toronto's incorporation), paid at the rate of eight and a quarter dollars per acre, he refused, in 1854, to sell (with its crops) for one hundred and twenty dollars per acre; fifteen hundred per cent. as the reward of twenty years' toil, may or may not, according to the apprehension of the reader, occupy some kind of relation to that family relic (the seal of a Masonic "Lodge of Glasgow St. John"), which was "chartered by Malcolm III., King of Scots," in the year 1057. It must also be added, as worthy of note, that according to the pedigree of Washington, as displayed in the Patent Office at the States' Capitol, the general who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," traces his genealogy to the same regal stock. Mr. Malcolm first established himself in business in Scarborough, in which place his energies were divided between the claims of harness-making, tavern-keeping, and farming. His connection with a tavern may be said to have been attended with a felicitous result, inasmuch as he has not touched intoxicants from that time forth. Mr. M. has contrived to make life in Toronto, for the past eighteen years, both pleasurable and profitable, without such adventitious auxiliaries. In 1859 he enrolled himself in the ranks of the Highland Rifle Company, and served for seven years in that company. On the occasion of the ever-infamous American raid (2nd June, 1866), he, with five of his workmen, were confronting the foe on the memorable plain of Ridgeway. But Mr. Malcolm has shown himself to be a man of war, in civil

* In these days of civic culture it will not be generally known that although bruin ascends a tree on all fours, he is so indifferent a gymnast as to put his paws over his head and fall fifty or more feet, in the form of a ball.

strife, no less than in foreign, inasmuch as he has combatted one of those redoubtable institutions styled "mercantile agencies." Not many years have passed since, on a *first of April*, a circular was scattered abroad by one of these agencies, which was calculated to injure Mr. M.'s credit. Instead of tamely submitting to it, he took steps to compel the agency to retract its statements, but, although he was happily able to withstand such an onslaught, he gives his customers the benefit of his experience, by cautioning them (through the medium of his bill-heads) to "beware of black-mail agencies." Mr. Malcolm is one of those favorites of fortune, who was evidently born to triumph, hence it was to be expected that in conveying a pair of huge dray-horses, richly dight with silver-mounted harness, to the Centennial Exhibition, he would not only astonish all beholders, but return, as he has done, with a medal from the Commissioners, and with one from the Government of the Dominion. The medals were bestowed, not merely in recognition of the merit of Mr. M.'s saddlery and harness, but on account of the mail-bags he exhibited. As the bags are in use by the respective Governments of Canada and the United States, it would be superfluous to expatiate on their excellence. One of Mr. Malcolm's *peculiarities* consists in his proclivity for medals; in common with three of his brothers, he has not only won a goodly array of them, but he has devised and presented an international gold medal, for annual competition by the quoiters of Canada and of the States. Mr. M.'s latest achievement has doubtless ruffled the feathers of the American eagle, as it consisted in the conquest at Chicago, of the medal known to curlers as "the Gordon champion rink medal." Upon the whole, it may be concluded that Malcolm III., King of Scots, if he occupy himself in any measure with terrestrial events, has small reason to be ashamed of Malcolm the thirty-third, of 181 King street, Toronto.

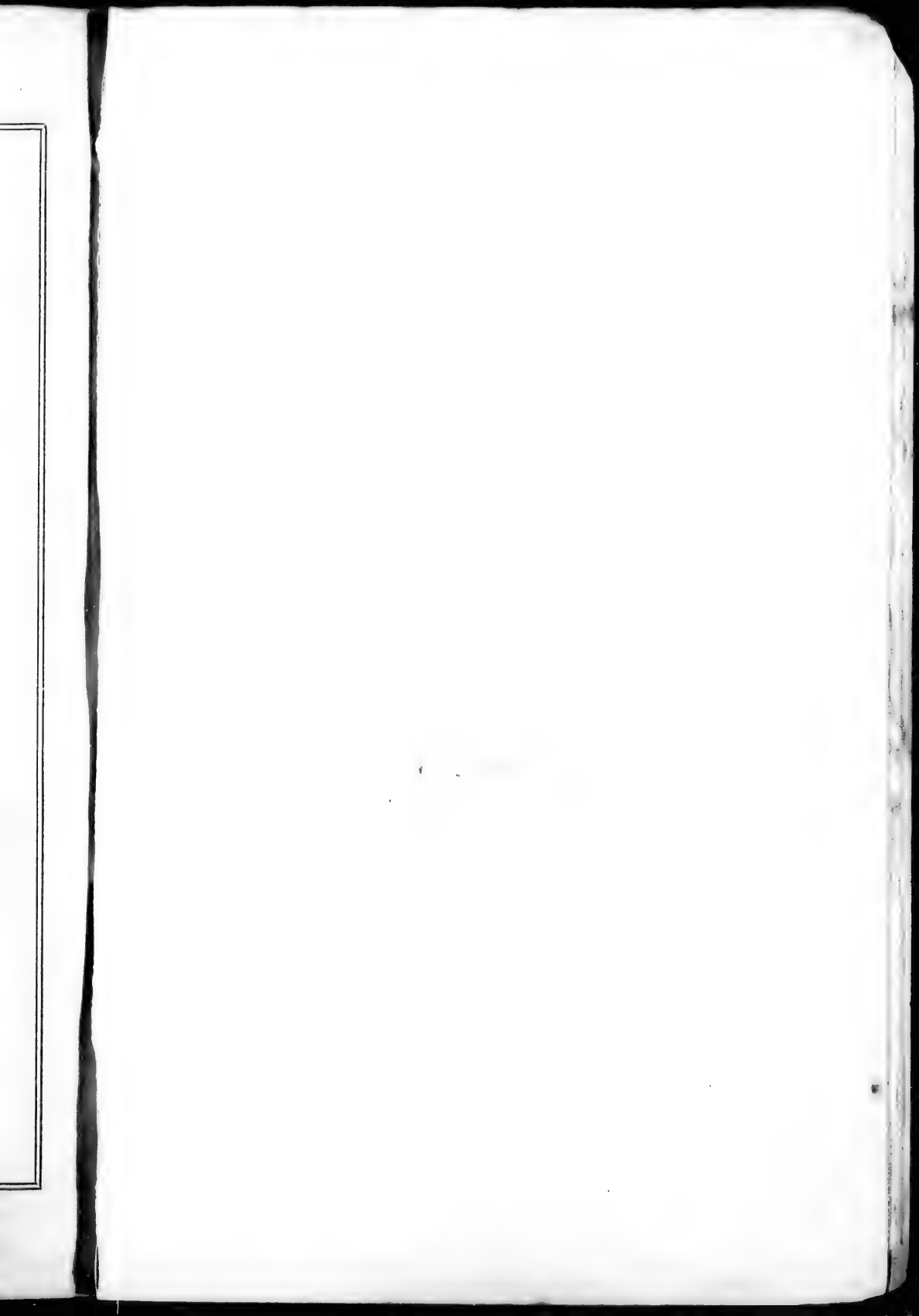


PLATE 8



Photo, by Hunter & Co Toronto, Ont.

M^{RS} JENNY K. TROUT. M.D.

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MRS. JENNY K. TROUT, M.D.

ALAS for the vocation of the grave digger, and his numerous allies! A heroine of the order of Doctor Jenny K. Trout may well induce their dismay. The pluck of a Grace Darling—which admits of illustration—appeals more vividly to the imagination of the masses, but the resolute purpose, undeterred by such an obstacle as protracted sickness in the case of Mrs. T., displays a persistent heroism exceeding that of the darling Grace. In view of cemeteries tenanted by the immature, and asylums crowded with the insane, any and every person who aspires to mitigate the measure of human woe, and who, through a cloud of old wives' fables, gropes the way to truth, deserves the commendation of all who know how to estimate merit. Such has been the aim, and in measure at least, the achievement of the lady whose career is the subject of the present notice. Dr. Trout brought her perseverance from the land beyond the Tweed, at the age of seven years, and at that early age "lamented that she was not a boy that she might be a doctor;" by this time, she has probably "thanked the Almighty (like the Jewesses) that she is what he has been pleased to make her." She received her early training at Stratford, and at the Normal School of this city, and for some five years discharged the functions of a teacher, until Mr. Edward Trout evinced his discrimination by making her his wife. By 1871, that which had only appeared to be attainable "if she were but a boy," had become a possibility, hence the lady has the honor to have been the first of her sex to matriculate at University College, and the distinction of becoming a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, four years sub-

sequently. Accompanied by another lady, she attended lectures for a year in the Toronto School of Medicine, and spent three years at the Woman's Medical College, in Philadelphia, where she graduated in the spring of 1875. None but they (if any such there be) who have been educationally examined in a sick room, can apprehend the extent of the struggle involved by such a determination. Dr. Trout is happily able to exemplify the possibility of a "physician healing himself," and although for seven years a sufferer, has for two years been dispensing the benefits of her knowledge in Toronto. Six months after she commenced practice, she established a dispensary and administered medicine gratuitously to the poor; in order to sustain the expense of such an undertaking, Dr. Trout delivered medical lectures to women in Hamilton, Meaford, Brantford, and Toronto. Mrs. Trout's efforts have neither been unrecognized or unaided by many kindred-spirited neighbours. The dispensary was kept open until July, 1876, when Dr. Trout's other avocations rendered it imperative upon her to close it: as many as fourteen patients per day availed themselves of its benefits. In addition to Dr. Trout's home operations she has established branches in Hamilton and in Brantford. Another sphere of this beneficent work consists in a college, which, inasmuch as Dr. Trout's partners (of both sexes) participate in its management, is accessible by both gentlemen and ladies. With regard to this exemplary lady's work as a whole, one may safely affirm that as it is not unmingled with efforts for the spiritual welfare of her patients, it *so far* resembles the work of the Divine Physician as to merit—what it is to be hoped it will receive—the unrestricted blessing of the Almighty.



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